

FAVOR NEW BILL TO REGULATE GAS

Blanket Measure Will Be Introduced in the Senate.

SIMILAR TO THE SIMS PLAN

Members of Both Branches of Congress Confident Legislation Will Be Enacted at This Session—Few Members Expected to Oppose Bill. Gas Companies Not Antagonistic.

Congress will pass a bill at this session of Congress, fixing the price of gas, defining the quality of the illuminating product furnished consumers in Washington, and regulating the capital stock of the two companies in the District of Columbia.

This plan has been decided upon by both the chairman of the District committee, and it is likely that a new bill will be introduced in the Senate tomorrow. The measure will be given consideration as soon as it is practicable, and the House will probably pass the bill on the next Tuesday.

The bill introduced by Representative Sims, of Tennessee, is very similar to the one to be passed by the Senate. Its features regulating the dividends by the price for which gas is sold appeals to the members of the Senate committee, and it is thought that it will be incorporated in the Senate bill.

Allows Increased Stock.
The measure provides for a dividend of 6 per cent and allows the companies to increase the dividends one-fifth of 1 per cent every time the price of gas is decreased 1 per cent. This feature also appeals to the stockholders of gas companies, as it will be to their interest to reduce the price of gas, and, in any event, they cannot be prohibited from receiving the dividend of 6 per cent.

Chairman Smith, of the House District Committee, said yesterday that he was in favor of gas legislation at this session, and he expressed the opinion that some action would be taken by both branches of Congress.

The Sims bill does not meet the approval of the entire membership of the House committee and it is probable that it will be amended before it is reported.

Carbon Monoxide Clause.
The limitation of 10 per cent on carbon monoxide seems to be the questionable feature. Many members of the House believe the measure should say the gas should be a pure coal product, rather than make reference to carbon monoxide. The percentage of carbon monoxide in pure coal gas, as the numerous experts have testified, ranges from 5 to 10 per cent, and it cannot be regulated. It is believed that by simply saying the water gas shall be eliminated, a more attractive bill will be the result.

The bill introduced by Mr. Sims, which he tried to have passed in the House Monday, will be taken up by the House District Committee tomorrow, at its weekly meeting, and in all probability, some definite action will be taken on it. Nearly all the members of the committee agree that sufficient evidence has been brought out at the hearings to show the dangers of carbon monoxide, and that other hearings are not necessary. The only question now before the committee is whether the gas companies can make the necessary changes without seriously crippling them, and also whether or not they should be forced to make the change if it is required to spend \$3,000,000 to comply with the proposed regulation.

Immediate Action Needed.
Members of Congress realize that immediate action is necessary, and that if the companies are prevented from increasing their capital stock under the law passed in 1896, some action must be taken at this session of Congress. It is pointed out that if action is not taken, the companies will have raised their capital before the next regular session, and then it will be too late to try to legislate. A member of the District Committee of the House said yesterday that things looked more favorable to gas legislation than at any time during the session. He believed the majority of the members realized something should be done, and that a bill drawn by the Senate would be passed by the House as soon as action was taken in the other branch of Congress.

There is practically no opposition to gas legislation by the two companies in Washington. They realize, too, that carbon monoxide danger cannot be avoided, and it is not expected that a bill will be antagonized by a member of either house representing them.

Effect in Other Cities.
The principal trouble seems to lie in what effect gas legislation in the District of Columbia will have on other cities throughout the country. Some members of Congress said they are going slowly, because if Washington puts the ban on water gas other cities would follow suit, and that many of the other cities would be involved in the same fight that is in progress here.

It is believed, however, that this feeling will have little weight, and that as soon as the Senate passes the bill to be introduced in that body this week, the House will concur in its action.

POSTPONE CENSUS BILL

President's Veto Message Likely to Be Acted Upon Tomorrow.

No action was taken yesterday by the House Committee on Census on the message of President Roosevelt, in which he vetoed the census bill because it provided for the appointment of census employees on the recommendation of members of Congress, instead of by certification of the Civil Service Commission.

It was announced a day or so ago that that committee would act one way or the other on the Executive veto at yesterday's meeting. A canvass of the House has demonstrated that the bill would be risky to take a vote on a report recommending that the bill be passed over the veto. To give the committee more time to size up the situation, it was decided to take up the census bill at a meeting of the committee tomorrow.

Favors Child's Bureau.

A children's bureau in the Department of the Interior is provided for in the Parsons bill, which was ordered reported favorably yesterday by the House Committee on Expenditures. It provides that the bureau shall investigate and report upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life.

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YESTERDAY IN CONGRESS.

SENATE.

The Senate convened at noon. Annual report received from the Washington Coal Company. Committee on Education and Labor. Consideration of resolution offering for facts of customs duty collection passed.

Credentialed of Senators-elect Burton and Rosten. As result of Senator Kittredge's report on Houston bill, the Senate engaged in debate, which may lead to change from lock system to sea level Panama Canal.

In executive session every pending nomination received consideration, except the appointment of W. D. Crum.

The Senate adjourned at 5:45 o'clock.

HOUSE.
The House convened at noon.

House and Senate conferees fail to agree on bill making February 12 a legal holiday. Number of private bills passed.

Debate begun on bill providing several civil forms of government for Panama Canal zone. Bill provided to create Lincoln memorial commission.

Resolution offered calling for information about employment of Government officials for the Senate. The House adjourned at 5:30 o'clock.

PLAN FOR MEMORIAL

McCall Urges Creation of Lincoln Commission.

WOULD APPROVE THE SCHEME

Resolution in the House Provides that Monument Cost Approximately \$1,250,000 Exclusive of Site—Report to Be Submitted First Monday in December—\$10,000 for Expenses.

Representative McCall introduced a joint resolution in the House yesterday, creating a commission to prepare or approve a general design for a memorial to be created to Abraham Lincoln in the city of Washington.

"The commission is to be composed of the chairman of the Committee on Library of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Secretary of War, the superintendent of the Capitol building and grounds; Daniel S. Burnham, of Evansville, Ill.; Charles F. McKim and John M. Carrere, of New York.

The resolution provides that the memorial cost about, but not exceeding, \$1,250,000, exclusive of the site.

The commission is further authorized to select a suitable site, and to report to Congress the first Monday in December, 1909.

To enable the commission to carry out the purposes of the act, the expenditure of \$10,000 is authorized. The members shall serve without compensation, but shall be paid their necessary traveling expenses.

LINCOLN BIRTHDAY DOUBTFUL

House Fails to Set Aside Friday as President Recommended.

Measure Held Up Because It Also Authorized Survey of Road to Gettysburg.

For the present at least there is little prospect that Friday, February 12, the centenary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, will be declared a legal holiday in the District of Columbia, as recommended by the President.

The subject came up for discussion in the House yesterday in the form of a Senate resolution, which declared February 12 a legal holiday, but likewise authorized a survey of a Lincoln memorial road extending from Washington to the battlefield of Gettysburg.

Representative McCall, of Massachusetts, moved the nonconcurrence in that portion of the resolution relating to the memorial road. Representatives Madden, of Illinois, and Underwood, of Alabama, declared themselves favorable to making the Lincoln centenary a legal holiday, but insisted that the survey of the proposed road should be stricken from the resolution.

Canon construed the suggestion of Messrs. Madden and Underwood as objection to the resolution. He so ruled and it was withdrawn by Mr. McCall.

An effort will be made within the next few days to effect the passage of a resolution making Friday a legal holiday, leaving until a later date the consideration of the memorial road project.

CANAL ZONE BILL GOES OVER

House Spends Day Considering New Form of Government.

Democrats Make Fight and Offer Various Amendments to the Measure.

After wrangling all day over the bill providing a new form of government for the Panama Canal Zone the House adjourned yesterday afternoon just as the measure was about to be called up for final passage.

The bill aroused a good deal of partisanship, the Democrats objecting to its provisions on principle, declaring in substance that Congress was giving into the hands of the Executive power which it should exercise through him.

The general purpose of the bill is to give Congressional sanction to a large part of the government now existing in Panama and provide for a simple method of administration in the construction of canal.

The present Isthmian Canal Commission is abolished by the bill, which proposes as a substitute administrative officers, among them a governor of the Canal Zone and a director of works.

The President is given absolute authority on the Canal Zone, being charged with administering judicial, military, and civil powers, and vested with "all the rights, power and authority granted the United States" by the treaty negotiated with Panama, the President to exercise such rights and power through persons whom he may designate for the purpose.

Several amendments to the bill were proposed by Democrats, among them one establishing the principle of anti-injunction in Panama, were voted down.

An amendment offered by Representative Rainey, of Illinois, providing that only Americans be placed on the "gold pay roll" of the canal project, was also defeated by a strict party vote.

Inferior Court to Remain.
Senator Gallinger yesterday submitted the conference report on the bill changing the name and jurisdiction of the inferior court of justice of the peace in the District, in which the Senate receded from its amendment.

As agreed upon by the conferees, the court will remain in its present status, but should one of the present justices retire the roster of the court shall thereafter consist of five justices.

Foraker Offers Burton's Credentials.
With a grim smile Senator Foraker yesterday presented to the Senate the credentials of his successor, Theodore E. Burton, his successful opponent in the Ohio Senatorial fight. Mr. Foraker's action is considered unusual, inasmuch as Senator Dick was present at the time.

URGES COUNTRY LIFE

President Insists Nation Depends on Farmer.

SENDS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Declares Improvement of System of Agriculture is Most Urgent Task of the Americans—Says Clean Blood and Clear Brains Is the Crying Need of the Country.

Declaring the future welfare of the nation depends, to a great extent, upon life in the country, the President yesterday sent a special message to Congress, transmitting the report of the country life commission.

The President gave the report and recommendations of the commission the stamp of his approval and urged upon members of Congress the necessity for advancing prosperity and the general welfare of the agriculturist.

Fresh blood, clear brains, and clean bodies, the President insists, is the crying need of the nation in these modern times, and he asserts that the civilization rests at the bottom on the wholesomeness, the attractiveness and the competence, as well as the prosperity of the life in the country.

Improvement of Agriculture.
The improvement of the country system of agriculture is held as the most urgent task of Americans, but he insists that the whole life and business of the farmer must be taken into account to obtain the best result. He declares it cannot be obtained by measures which touch only the theoretical and technical sides.

The President says crop raising is the essential foundation of country life. It is no less essential, the President says, that the farmer get an adequate return for his labor, and it is equally as important that he and his children lead the right kind of life.

Three great general and immediate needs of country life stand out pre-eminent, according to the report of the commission as it is interpreted by the President. These needs are:

First—Effective co-operation among farmers, to put them on a level with the organized interests with which they do business.

Second—A new kind of school in the country, which shall teach the children as much outdoors as indoors, and prepare them so that they will prepare for country life, and not, as at present, mainly for life in town.

Third—Better means of communication, including good roads and a parcels post, which the country people are everywhere, and rightly, unanimous in demanding.

To these is added better sanitation. "For easily," says the President, "preventable diseases hold several million country people in the slavery of continuous ill-health."

Co-operation Urged.

In some respects, the most remarkable phase of the report of the commission and of the letter of transmittal of the President is the call submitted to the farmers of the country to organize in a co-operative way, in order that they may, by counter-organization, meet the organization of the vast interests with which they have to contend. The commission finds that the farmer is handicapped by the speculative holding of the lands, monopolistic control of streams and forests, waste of natural resources and by restraint of trade. This gives the President opportunity to take another ray at the water-power monopoly.

"It is the obvious duty of the government," he says, "to call the attention of the farmers to the growing monopolization of water power. The farmers above all should have that power, on reasonable terms, for cheap transportation, for fighting their homes and for innumerable uses in the daily tasks on the farm."

Depletion of Soils.
It is found by the commission that through lack of knowledge of agricultural conditions on the part of farmers there is widespread depletion of soils, with the injurious effect on rural life, lack of proper training for country life in the schools, lack of good highway facilities, and lack of organization in buying and selling. The commission also finds "there is an absence of any adequate system of agricultural credit, a shortage of labor, often complicated by intemperance among workmen, a lack of institutions and incentives that tie the laboring man to the soil; the life of farm women is burdensome and narrow; there is need of adequate supervision of public health conditions; the President takes occasion to say that the farmer should realize that the person who most needs consideration on the farm is the farmer's wife, but that she should not purchase ease at the expense of duty. He observes that "if the woman shares her duty as housewife, as homemaker, as the mother whose prime function it is to bear and rear a sufficient number of healthy children, then she is not entitled to our regard."

Emphasis on Country Church.
Emphasis is laid in the President's message and in the report of the commission on the country church and the need of extension of its work, of that of Y. M. C. A., and of the various societies and organizations that tend to the betterment of country life.

The President recommends no legislation save an appropriation of \$25,000 to enable the commission to digest the material it has collected and to collect, and digest much more that is within its reach. The collection and spread of information that the farmers and the people generally may appreciate the true situation, the President considers, is of the utmost importance. This is the chief help the government can give.

WANT LUMBER TARIFF.

Delegation that Urged Free Import Said to Have Obvious Reasons.

An interesting state of affairs has developed in the Committee on Ways and Means over the lumber schedule in the tariff that is now in course of preparation.

A delegation of lumbermen who recently appeared here strongly urged that lumber be placed on the free list. It has since been discovered that the men in question are the directors of a company that owns considerable stumpage in British Columbia. Their interest in free lumber is obvious.

Representatives of the lumber industry from the West who arrived here yesterday insist that it would be unwise to place lumber on the free list. They do not advocate the retention of the present rate of \$2 per thousand feet, but ask that a part of the rate be returned.

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RAYNER TO PRESS RESOLUTION.

Will Champion Rights of Senate to Obtain Executive Information.

Senator Rayner was evidently disappointed yesterday when he was not given an opportunity to speak on his resolution asserting the power of the Senate to call upon the President or other public officials for information desired by that body.

The measure was introduced on Monday, and embodies views in opposition to those so forcibly expressed by Mr. Roosevelt in his message on the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company consolidation.

It is understood Mr. Rayner will make his address to-day, or as soon as the opportunity allows. He is said to have made a vain attempt to learn why Baltimore has for two months been quarantined in shipments of beef to Great Britain, and has been refused the correspondence relative to the matter to the British Foreign Office.

QUIETUS ON DR. CRUM

Democrats Win Their Fight Against Nomination.

Frye Withdraws Opposition After Successful Filibuster the Minority Has Paved Way to Place Taft in Embarrassing Position in His Attempts to Win Southern States for Republican Party.

FRYE WITHDRAWS OPPOSITION

After Successful Filibuster the Minority Has Paved Way to Place Taft in Embarrassing Position in His Attempts to Win Southern States for Republican Party.

The Southern Senators who have been filibustering in executive session to prevent action on the nomination of Dr. Crum, a negro, for the office of collector of customs at Charleston, S. C., were victorious yesterday.

Behind closed doors Senator Frye endeavored to have the Democrats fix a time for voting on the nomination. Mr. Frye asked Senator Culberson, the Democratic floor leader, how he intended to keep up the opposition, and Mr. Culberson responded that there were a good many Senators who desired to speak, and he was afraid that a vote could not be reached before March 1.

Then Mr. Frye said that he would withdraw the nomination from consideration. The defeat of the Crum nomination is, in the main, a personal victory for Senator Tillman. When Dr. Crum was nominated for the collectorship four years ago, he was fought vigorously by Senator Tillman and other Southern Senators.

Roosevelt His Backer.
They fought him on the ground that he was a negro and that his appointment was obnoxious. For two years the Crum nomination was held up, but Roosevelt kept Crum on the rolls, appointing him during the recesses. Ultimately, however, the nomination was confirmed. Dr. Crum's term as collector is about to expire, and the President recently renominated him.

President Taft will be confronted with the problem of appointing a successor. It is claimed that Democrats are anxious to defeat the nomination in the hope of putting Taft in an embarrassing position in attempting to carry out his policy of winning some of the Southern States for the G. O. P.

According to the reasoning of those who were interested in this plan, Mr. Taft would offend President Roosevelt if he did not renominate Crum, and would offend thousands of his white admirers in the South if he did.

It was contended, furthermore, that if Taft nominated a white man for the Charleston collectorship, so that each would only displease Mr. Roosevelt, but would lose the friendship of a large number of negroes in doubtful States.

REPORTS WIRELESS BILL.

Measure Includes Vessels of Fifty Passengers Traveling 200 Miles.

Seagoing vessels and those engaged in the coastwise trade carrying fifty or more passengers, and undertaking journeys of 200 miles or more, will be required to install wireless telegraphy, if Congress enacts into law a bill reported favorably yesterday by the House Committee on Merchant Marine.

The agitation for the proposed law was begun immediately following the report of the passengers aboard the Republic, which was wrecked in a collision with the Florida, through the wireless "C. Q. D." message flashed by Operator Jack Binn.

The House Committee on Commerce also gave consideration yesterday to a wireless bill more sweeping in its terms than the one reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine. It applies to all vessels operating on the ocean, coastwise or on the Great Lakes, carrying fifty or more passengers, or making voyages of 100 miles or over.

An income tax, the receipts from which are to be used for internal improvements will be provided in a bill introduced in the House last week by Representative Stevens, a Republican from Minnesota. The measure is understood to have the approval of President Roosevelt.

WALK TO YOUR MEALS LIKE A MAN.

Eat What You Will and Learn to Enjoy Food and to Digest It.

HERE'S THE SECRET, FREE. Make up your mind after reading this that you will let the next meal hold no terrors for you. You can enjoy it. You can digest it. All that is needed is to give nature the juices she lacks, to give the stomach a chance to remove the terrible irritating acids, alkalies and gases which turn food and nourishment into gas and decomposition.

When a system is run down and depleted it needs building up. Ashes won't rekindle a fire and wrong digestive fluids will not take proper juices from food, no matter how good the food is.

Is this common sense? Spend years and even life experimenting on the human system, what it lacks in disease and what it needs in perfection. This knowledge is known to every physician or should be. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are compressed, natural vegetable and fruit essences which when mixed with the saliva of the mouth go into the stomach capable of digesting a full meal and they digest it to the uttermost shred.

Such a success has been achieved that it gives to him the means to overcome stomach troubles. Forty thousand physicians use these tablets, and charge you for writing a testimonial of their merit which they call a prescription. Any druggist in America or Canada will sell you a box for 50c. Think of it. Every druggist carries them. Here's common sense again. Don't tell you there is more to go to your druggist to-day, buy a package and walk up to your meals knowing that they will not cause you pain. Send us your name and address and we will send you a trial package with free trial. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 120 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

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At prices that assure rapid-fire buying.
Winter and Spring Weights.

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The fabrics are serviceable worsteds, Cassimeres, and Cheviots—in every wanted size as well as every prevailing style.

\$2.40 Trousers Reduced to	\$1.85
\$3.40 Trousers Reduced to	\$2.35
\$5.00 Trousers Reduced to	\$3.95
\$6.00 and \$6.50 Trousers Reduced to	\$4.45
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Now for rapid buying. Such prices should quickly dispose of every pair of these trousers—unquestionably the greatest values the season will afford.

Saks & Company
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HOUSE INSURGENTS ACTIVE

Two Measures Opposing Rules Introduced by Republicans.

New Method of Selecting Committees Proposed by Mr. Gardner, of Massachusetts.

Two concrete propositions proposing changes in the procedure of the House of Representatives were offered in that body yesterday.

They were presented by two groups of Republican insurgents, one known as the insurgents militant and the other composed of members whom the insurgents militant charge got cold feet at the last minute.

The insurgents militant, twenty-eight strong, offered a resolution which, if put into effect, would clip the wings of the Speaker of the House and abridge the large power now vested in the Committee on Rules, of which the Speaker is chairman.

The leader of the insurgents militant is Representative Augustus P. Gardner, of Massachusetts, who called at the White House just before the resolution relating to the rules, bearing the names of Mr. Gardner and twenty-seven other Republicans, was presented to the House. This resolution provides for substantial changes in the rules, in opposition to the wishes of the leaders of the House.

Insurgent Representatives Scott, of Kansas; Townsend, of Michigan; Parsons, of New York; McLaughlin, of Michigan, and Howland, of Ohio, introduced a resolution representing views at variance with those of the main body of the insurgents. This provides, in brief, that each Tuesday shall be set aside for bills on the House calendar. The smaller band of insurgents insist that this is the only change in the rules that is practicable.

The main resolution is described by Insurgent Leader Gardner as follows: "1. Committees and chairmen shall no longer be appointed by the Speaker, but by a committee chosen from the House by territorial divisions, so that each division of the country may be represented."

"2. This committee is to be known as the Committee on Rules and Committees. It will exercise the double functions of a committee on rules and a committee on the selection of the standing committee. It is to consist of nine Republicans and six Democrats."

"3. One day each week, known as 'calendar Tuesday,' is to be set apart for action on general measures of importance, whether approved by the Speaker and the Committee on Rules and Committees or not. On this day appropriation bills may not be considered."

ASKS INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Clark Wants Information Concerning Insane Hospital.

A resolution calling for information as to the number of employees of every class at the Government Hospital for the Insane, the number employed under civil service rules, and the number receiving \$100 per month or more, was introduced in the House yesterday by Representative Clark, of Florida.

INCORPORATION OPPOSED.
Mount Rainier Citizens Are Not Favorable to Project.

Opponents of the proposition to incorporate Mount Rainier and the contiguous subdivisions lying adjacent to the District of Columbia in Prince George County, Md., scored a victory in a meeting of citizens last night. They succeeded in having the report of the committee previously appointed recommended to another committee to procure the sentiment of the voters of the community on the subject.

The fight against a declaration favorable to incorporation at this time was led by Dr. James S. Keenan. Dr. Harry Nally was chairman, and W. Palmer Hall, secretary. The new committee, which is to report the first Tuesday in April, is composed of Finley Hays, of Mount Rainier; C. F. Myers, Holladay, secretary; Harry Natchett, Dr. Harry Nally, Rhode Island avenue suburban; R. A. Van Horn, Wilen Heights; Joseph Gilford, Brentwood; R. N. Ryan, Cottage City; Charles T. Johnson, Edgemont; C. E. Jones, and Morris C. Stallings, Mount Rainier; J. H. Zaen, of the Colored Citizens' Association of Brentwood.

A majority of the committee is said to be favorable to incorporation, but the opponents of the proposition state it is as far away as before the meeting.

Would Change District Code.
By request Senator Gamble yesterday presented a bill to amend certain sections of the District code of laws relating to the regulation of loan associations.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW NATIONAL
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By W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM,
Author of "JACK STRAW."

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CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS

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